

1920 Christened By Manhattan in Deluge of Wine

Coke's Pop as Broadway
Takes Final Fling to Bid
New Year Welcome in
One Last "Wet" Revel

Cafes Serve Drinks
Free With Meals

'Roaring Forties' Packed
With Flask-Bearing and
Noise-Making Crowds

Maybe 1920 came rumbling in on a water wagon, but he took a tumble on reaching Broadway last night, and he's going to turn over in bed about 2 p. m. to-day with a colorado maduro roof to his little pink mouth.

It was a wet, wet New Year's. Spirits of the wicked old days walked boldly on Broadway or rode luxuriously in wicker hampers or suitcases.

Those gay old birds, Johnny Walker and the two Haigs, had a fine, large evening, even though it were their last, and their stately, aristocratic cousins, that always come to the table in a silver erdell with a napkin around their necks likewise were up and about.

The midnight to cock-crow hours of Hal-lorwen never saw more spirits abroad than were circulating last night.

Hotels and Cafes "Wet"
Hotels and restaurants were serving drinks, highballs and wine, and, if the waiter was a friendly chap, a cocktail or so. Celebrities brought their own, and relied, also, on their friends to bring some. It was one night, apparently, when a friend could be relied upon.

Innocent O'Brien, who had 250 traffic policemen on Broadway between Forty-second and Fifty-fifth streets, said that the crowd was bigger than last year's. At 10:30, in preparation for the outpouring from theaters, he established a one-way traffic rule, shunting sidewalk and all those bound south to the sidewalk.

Crowds of unprecedented solidity flowed up and down Broadway from early in the evening. Horns, cowbells, confetti, ticklers and all the festive paraphernalia of a wet and rowdy New Year's Eve abounded. With all the safety nobody was assumed to carry a package, either. Early in the evening they carried their own champagne, and many a Broadway cut-up carried a sudden and violent death by essaying to sneak a clinking parcel from a tipster's embrace. Later in the evening it was evident that the crowd was beyond the reach of jokers. Even their owners had some difficulty in carrying them.

Drinks Free With Meals
No charge was made for the drinks served by hotels and restaurants with meals, but the waiter was charged "corkage" and "service," whether the diner relied on the hotel for his beverages or whether he provided his own. There were no kids. From all appearances, all charges were service and corkage—could have been multiplied by two or three or ten, and they were not kids. From all appearances, all charges were service and corkage—could have been multiplied by two or three or ten, and they were not kids.

Theater Closures Crash
All records were broken at the theaters. Not a seat was to be had in any of them after noon yesterday. Many were booked up for the night weeks in advance, and in some instances telephone connection was cut off throughout the day to save replies in the negative to frenzied last-minute appeals for seats.

Crook Round-Up Ordered
American flags were on sale by the corner hawkers and soon were fluttering high above the crowds. All the last night, the city were on duty, charged to look out for pickpockets and keep an eye open in general for any of the hundreds of crooks for whom the New Year's Eve is hunting, on the chance that the lure of Broadway

'Dry' Sleuths Keep Eye on Broadway

Broadway feasted last night, but there was a skeleton at the feast. The grim rattle of bones came from a host of Internal Revenue agents who were loosed on New Year's Eve to find out whether the war-time prohibition act was violated.

Daniel L. Porter, Supervising Internal Revenue Agent of the district, regarded with deep suspicion the announcement that restaurant and hotel men were going to "give away" real drinks. So the cynical Mr. Porter sent out his agents dressed in evening clothes and accompanied by their wives (that's what he said—their wives!) to see whether restaurateurs really were giving away drinks worth their weight in gold or were feloniously collecting the price thereof elsewhere in the bill.

Legion Refuses Membership to Dudley Malone

Westchester Post Promptly
Turns Down Application
of Ex-Collector Because of
Alleged Aid to Radicals

Dudley Field Malone, lawyer, former Collector of the Port of New York, champion of radicals who have incurred the displeasure of government authorities and during the war a junior lieutenant in the navy, has been denied membership in the American Legion, it became known yesterday.

So far as the records of the war veterans' organization reveal, the former Collector of the Port of New York is the first man of prominence who served in the war so to be dealt with by his comrades.

Mr. Malone had made application for membership in the American Legion, City of the Legion, at Croton-on-Hudson. That post, whose president is Harvey Stevenson, accepted promptly and unanimously in refusing his application. Then an appeal was taken, by whom it is not known, to the Westchester County Committee, of which T. H. Duell Jr. is chairman. This committee composed of representatives from every post in the county.

More than 5,000 veterans were represented when the committee met in Mr. Duell's office in this city late Tuesday afternoon. After a brief discussion the committee sustained the Charles H. Fox Post.

At Mr. Malone's office yesterday it was said he was in Chicago and would not return to this city until later this week.

Mr. Malone's most recent clash with the authorities was on November 25, when he had entered the Croton City Hall in which the Lusk Committee, a legislative body investigating radicalism in New York State, was holding its sessions and endeavored to denounce the committee's work.

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\$3,300,000 Averts I.R.T. Deny He Will Receiver'ship

Last of Securities Sold
or Pledged in Feverish
Rush to Escape Im-
mediate Bankruptcy

Ruin, Says Hedley,
If Fare Isn't Raised

Unexpected Aid Comes
When Court Orders
Trustee to Lend Million

By giving every available asset as security and selling its last bond and mortgage the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday managed to raise the \$3,300,000 needed to save it from immediate bankruptcy. A million of this was advanced by the Interborough Consolidated Company on an order of Federal Judge May.

Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough, made the announcement at 6 o'clock last night, after a feverish day spent in canvassing every possible resource for funds to tide the company over the first of the year.

He declared that with every asset of the Interborough pledged or sold through the transaction nothing but an increased fare would keep the company from a receivership on July 1, 1920, when a number of large obligations must be met.

Court Orders \$1,000,000 Advanced
Unexpected assistance in averting disaster came late in the afternoon when Judge Mayer issued an order directing James R. Sheffield, trustee in bankruptcy for the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the holding company, to advance \$1,000,000 to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company out of the funds in his possession. The advance was made conditional to the putting up of \$250,000 by other parties and the authorization of the 45 percent bondholders' committee, headed by Graydon M. P. Murphy.

Mr. Hedley, in his announcement, said that the company had been raised by the sale of the company's six months 7 percent secured notes to various classes of security holders and banks totaling \$2,300,000. The other \$1,000,000 was advanced by the Interborough Consolidated Company of a \$150,000 bond and mortgage on Brooklyn real estate.

"Saved From Receivership"
Mr. Hedley's statement read: "The company's cash will have to pay out on January 1, 1920, for interest and sinking fund on its 5 percent bonds, the sum of \$1,067,644, and \$1,050,000 for rent of the elevated railroads, or \$2,117,644 in all.

"The cash on hand this morning fell short of this sum by \$1,500,000 and there were unpaid accounts for supplies and for taxes of about \$1,800,000, leaving \$3,300,000 in cash shortage.

"This amount has been raised by the sale of the company's six months 7 percent secured notes for \$2,300,000 and the sale of its last bond and mortgage for \$1,000,000.

"The subscribers who took the notes have saved the company from a receivership. They have given us security practically equal to the company's own not already pledged. A good part of the collateral security consists of the amounts due from the city of New York for the use of the subway, and the payment of these sums may necessarily be delayed.

Raise in Fare Declared Inevitable
"The company expects that it will be able to meet its obligations on January 1, 1920, without further assistance, but it will not be able to meet its obligations on July 1, 1920, from revenues produced by a 5-cent fare, and it will then have no further security to pledge for a loan.

"In addition, the destruction of security values will make it impossible even again to obtain additional private capital for needed extensions and improvements."

Declared Saved at Last Minute
Mr. Hedley said that the Manhattan Railway Company came in at the last moment, after he had obtained pledges at minute intervals during the day from every other interested party. He admitted that the Interborough was doing a "tremendously increased" business, but even this was not sufficient to keep the company solvent under a nickel fare.

Mr. Hedley declared that the Board of Estimate resolution ordering an inquiry of all the traction companies of the city was encouraging as an indication that the city officials were getting ready to confer with the traction companies on the basis for a solution of the problem.

"It looks more like a getting together than at any time during the last year," Mr. Hedley said. "I feel that before an increase in fare is brought about we must be able to sit down with the parties who order increased fares."

"Worn Out With Investigations"
"Investigations are an old story and we're worn out with investigations, but it's not a matter of investigation, but of what is to be done now. The tendency of the times in New York and elsewhere is toward municipal ownership and private operation. That's what you have in New York, so far as the subways are concerned."

Wilson Aids Deny He Will Receiver'ship

Report of Announcement
That President Seeks
No Third Term Refuted
After Tumulty Visit

Loss of Prestige in
League Fight Seen

Col. House Urged Retirement
Call to Line Country
Up for the Treaty

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Denial was made to-day that President Wilson would write a letter announcing he was not a candidate for reelection, to be read at the Jackson Day dinner on January 8. Joseph P. Tumulty told friends that there was nothing in the report which was printed here this morning. Tumulty had a talk with the President early to-day, though it is not known whether this subject was mentioned.

Colonel E. M. House has been taking the position for some time that the President should announce that he was not a candidate in order to permit public sentiment among Democrats all over the country to crystallize on some other man. In talks with friends Colonel House had referred to a time when the President, then in Paris, was on the brink of making the announcement he was not a candidate for reelection. At that time the announcement, it was thought, might have resulted in the President having a more united country behind him in his negotiations at Paris.

During the President's swing around the globe some of his advisers took the position if he would announce that he was not a candidate it would aid him in his efforts to force the treaty through the Senate. This point was presented by several writers for papers friendly to the league as the most interesting news development of the trip. But the President, although stating he would make any sacrifice to assure ratification of the treaty, did not take the step urged on him by these advisers.

This is not because the same logic which prevented the President from making an announcement at Paris and which restrained him from making one on the Pacific Coast during his trip applies to-day with much greater force.

That logic is the moment the President makes a definite announcement he is not a candidate he loses his grip on the Democratic Senators. It is more true to-day than when he was in Paris or on the Pacific Coast, because many Democratic Senators are showing many signs of breaking away from the President on the treaty and reaching a compromise with the Republicans regardless of whether that compromise is satisfactory to the President or not.

Wilson Cautious on Treaty
Of course they realize, and the President knows, that such ratification would be valueless unless the President could get the treaty through the Senate. A function which the President judges exclusively in the President's hands. But the President, it is thought, is not anxious in such a way to accept the responsibility for the defeat of the treaty.

It was regarded as rather significant in this connection that Tumulty was sent up to the Capitol by the President to-day immediately after publication of two stories—one that the Democratic Senators were negotiating a compromise with the Republicans, and another that the President was a candidate for the Democratic nomination, as a negotiator, and the other the story that the President would dinner at the White House on January 8.

Denials of the story of Mr. Wilson's self-effacement do not go so far as to say that the President will be a candidate. In fact, the very general impression in Washington is that the President will not be and for a very long time has had no intention of being a candidate. At the dinner he gave the National Committee at the White House immediately after his first trip to Paris the President told his guests, as printed in The Tribune the next day, that after March 4, 1921, he would devote his attention to writing history.

Fight Halts Announcement
But there is a very great difference. It is pointed out, between intending to retire to private life and a public announcement to that effect while questions are still pending over which the President wishes to exert his maximum influence. If the peace treaty should be ratified by the end of January, which is entirely possible, an announcement, it is said, might shortly be expected from the White House that Mr. Wilson will not run. Until the treaty fight is over, it is thought, or unless it drags out interminably, no announcement will be made.

There is an element in the party which thinks that the only hope of Democratic victory is wrapped up in Mr. Wilson and the peace treaty. This element hopes that the President will be a candidate again and carry the peace treaty issue into the campaign. This situation is intensely unsatisfactory, of course, to other aspirants for the nomination. Most of them are eager for the treaty to be got out of the way before convention time. William Jennings Bryan's only interest in the treaty is to remove it as a campaign issue. One of the ardent backers of Mr. McAdoo's candidacy, Bernard M. Baruch, recently talked compromise with the President and then carried out the wishes of the Republican mid reservationists.

Meanwhile the only candidate to whom the delay in any White House announcement is a matter of regret.

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London Secretariat Invites
Noted New York Law-
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Up Tribunal of Nations

Peace Awaited to
Carry Out Project

Supreme Bench Scheme
To Be Perfected Wheth-
er or Not U. S. Signs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (By The Associated Press).—Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, will be called on to give his assistance and advice in the launching of the great international supreme court provided for under the league of nations.

Of the instrumentalities which are to be set in motion almost immediately upon the proclamation of the peace, the international court of justice is regarded by the Supreme Council as of ranking importance.

Consequently, that body, through its secretariat in London, already has gone as far as possible in advance of the actual declaration of peace toward the creation of the court.

Work To Be Mapped Out
Information now has come to hand that the plans have been so far perfected as to permit of the extension to certain jurists of international reputation of invitations to form a managerial committee to plan the details of the permanent court of international justice and to define the scope of its activities.

In the beginning, at least, only men of wide reputation from a few of the nations and the United States have been selected, but it is probable that the list will be made to the point of admission of great jurists from late enemy states, provided the governments have agreed to meet the league.

The purpose is to name such members of the committee, not with reference to their nationality, but solely upon the basis of their reputation as international lawyers and judges, who would make it possible to include some Latin-American names, regardless of the political importance of their nations.

Mr. Root's name has been favorably considered in the selection of these managers in full recognition of the fact that the United States has not yet accepted the league of nations, but has finally approved the peace treaty.

Root Backed Project
The reason was to be found in the unremitting efforts of the former Secretary of State to bring such a tribunal into existence, beginning when he was premier of President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Through the American Society of International Law he has urged the creation of such a court in the negotiations in London accompanying the ultimatum to attempt to organize an international prize court for the adjudication of nearly all issues between and among nations that might threaten to involve them in war.

The great difficulty accompanying the ultimatum to attempt to organize an international prize court for the adjudication of nearly all issues between and among nations that might threaten to involve them in war.

Therefore the persons who are making the plans for the meeting of the managers, which is to take place in London, are being extended through the London secretariat, with the active assistance of Mr. Root, even in the absence of final action by the government on the peace treaty.

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